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LYCOPODIUM INUNDATUM IN THE  
WHITE MOUNTAINS

M. A. MARSHALL

In late August, 1907, a few days were spent at Breezy Point, Warren, N.H., and there, as elsewhere, the flora claimed much attention. No unfamiliar ferns were found, but one day, in walking up the rough mountain road leading from Merrill's Mountain Home to the Summit House on Mt. Moosilauke, a small *Lycopodium* was seen that has been pronounced typical *L. inundatum*. This road is built on the steep mountain side, in many places cut in on the upper side and built up on the lower, with a depression at the bottom of the cut to carry off water. In two hollows of this roadside gutter the little lycopodiums were found,—small weak plants, none over five inches long, clinging closely to the soil, some creeping up the rain-washed bank, most bearing each a sporophyte from an inch to an inch and a half in height. The plants were entirely separate, not more than two dozen in all. The neighborhood produced abundantly black spruce and balsam, *Spirea tomentosa*, *Pteris aquilina*, *Anaphalis margaritacea* and a dry-ground *Solidago*. A few rods away, lower down the mountain, was a carpet of *Lycopodium annotinum*, *L. obscurum*, and *L. clavatum* in intimate mixture, but, so far as observed, nothing justified the presence of an *inundatum* plant in that locality. It will be interesting to make further search for the plant in that neighborhood.